THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY) WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1016.] WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for sale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec. Pltffs.

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, son, heir and deviſee of the ſaid William Byrd, deceaſed, Robert Nelſon, Eſq. and Suſanna his wife, and Polly Robinſon, ſiſters and co-heirs of John Chiſwell Robinſon, deceaſed, Patrick Henry, Eſq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Staffordſ. and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Suſanna his wife, William Nelſon, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldeſt ſon and heir of Mary Lewis, deceaſed, which ſaid Elizabeth, Suſanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiſwell and John Carter Littlepage, Deſts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the aſſent of the plaintiffs in this cauſe, and for reaſons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moſes Auſtin and company, the purchaſers, or any perſon for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to ſecure the payment thereof, by Stephen Auſtin and Moſes Auſtin, partners of the ſaid company, and their ſureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the ſale made in purſuance of that decree be ſet a ſide, and that the premiſes aforeſaid be again ſold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the higheſt bidder, on or before the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next; that the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes be ſold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchaſe money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good ſecurity bearing intereſt from the day of ſale, be entered into by the purchaſer or purchaſers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commiſſioners to conduct the ſaid ſale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the ſaid bond, in truſt for ſuch perſon, or perſons, as ſhall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the ſaid purchaſe money, it being intended, that the ſame ſhall abide the deciſion of the court, in like manner as the ſaid land and premiſes would have done, had no ſale been directed by this, or the aforeſaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchaſers and their ſureties ſhall remain as a ſecurity for any ſums which may be found deficient, between the purchaſe money to be raiſed by the ſale now directed, and what is now due on the ſaid bond for principal and intereſt, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premiſes ſince the ſaid former ſale, with all expenſes to be occaſioned by the ſale now directed: that in caſe more than ſufficient for theſe purpoſes ſhall be raiſed by that ſale, the ſame ſhall be applied to the credit of the ſaid former purchaſers: that the ſum of five thouſand pounds current money of Virginia at the leaſt, ſhall be bidden for the ſaid Lead Mines and premiſes upon the terms aforeſaid, on failure of which, the commiſſioners aforeſaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no ſale, in the event of a ſale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or unſil the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforeſaid, in an advertiſement to be publiſhed for eight weeks ſucceſſively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, deſcribing the property to be ſold, and advertiſing the time and place of ſale, and to make report of their proceedings in purſuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be ſold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein ſpecified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tueſday the ſeventeenth day of Auguſt next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
Wm. HAY, } *Com'rs.*

N. B. A deſcription of the works and the improvements made by the preſent proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Auſtin, one of the company, is lodged with the commiſſioners to be ſhewn to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe. (12aw3w)

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subſcription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work ſhall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To thoſe who wiſh to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expenſe will be neceſſarily incurred, Two Dollars from each ſubſcriber will be required in advance.

V. The price will be conſiderably enhanced to non-ſubſcribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procraſtinated on account of the copy-right being veſted in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the ſubſcriber. The public are therefore reſpectfully informed, that the work will be put to preſs, ſo ſoon as a ſufficiency of ſubſcribers are obtained to indemnify the expenſe of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former propoſals was found too ſmall; the ſubſcriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that thoſe who firſt intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their ſupport, for ſo trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subſcriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Meſſrs. *Pleaſants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogſhead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Caſk;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in aſſorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Iſle of Wight BACON;
A large and general aſſortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Adverti ſer.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with moſt of his friends, ſtand many years back unſettled. The period has arrived when he muſt from *neceſſity* obtain a cloſe of them, and he ſanguinely flatters himſelf that there is not a ſingle individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjuſt it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that in theſe ſmall accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ſtanding, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is ſo material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final cloſe of the accompts up to the periods ſtated.

The Friends of James Maury, Eſq. of Liverpool, are reſpectfully informed that the Britiſh ſhip

Lovely Laſs

Has arrived at City Point, for their accommodation.

TOBACCO will be received to his addreſs, at the moderate freight of FIFTY SHILLINGS ſterling, and 5 per cent. primage per Hhd. A conſiderable part of her cargo is engaged, but to give immediate diſpatch to the ſhip, a few hogſheads will be taken on liberty of conſignment. Thoſe who wiſh to avail themſelves of this favourable opportunity will pleaſe make immediate application to Meſſrs. Campbell & Wheeler, of Peterſburg, or

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, July 6, 1802.

From the Gazette of the United States.

The unwearied induſtry of the miniſterialiſts in vamping up daily in new forms, the almoſt exploded tales to which they attribute their ſucceſs in ouſting honeſt men from office, is a perfectly convincing proof that they are beginning to be aware of their danger from the flood of light which has lately been ſhed upon the people of this country. The attempts that have been made to expoſe the miſconduct of our preſent rulers and their adherents, and to explain to the people the conduct of the former adminiſtrations, are faſt removing the curtain of deluſion. The indignation of the deceived and abuſed citizens is riſing againſt the deceivers who have ſo long and ſo impudently traduced the moſt worthy and reſpectable of our countrymen; and when the people once begin to reflect, what muſt be the deſpair of the wretches whoſe labour and delight it is to delude the well-meaning and to aſperſe the upright?

At the head of the liſt of unjuſtly criminated and worthy former officers Mr. Pickering is entitled to ſtand, as well becauſe of the ſuperior virtue and talents which he poſſeſſes, as of the torrent of obloquy which has been directed againſt him. Every jacobin paper in the union has wrung with charges of his fraudulent conduct; at length, when "the doors of honour and confidence are burſt open," and the ſanctuary polluted by an ignoble band, and the Gileſes and Nicholſons, and Williamſes, and Elmendorfs, have been ſive months ranſacking the records of public tranſactions; when men like theſe (doubtleſs with great grief of heart) declare to congreſs that it appears, that Colonel Pickering has applied all the public monies advanced to him to public objects; nay, that he added to theſe ſums nearly fifteen thouſand dollars, which he gained on the purchaſe of bills (and which ſome honeſt men might have thought it no very high miſdemeanor to add to their private ſtock) when theſe men tell congreſs further, that col. Pickering remains charged with two ſums of 3,383 dollars 20 cents, and 3,289 dollars 50 cents, one erroneouſly paid, and the other not proved to have been received by the officer, part of whoſe ſalary it was, from the gentleman to whom it was advanced: when the mighty peculations of col. Pickering are thus wiped away by his bittereſt enemies, by men who had acceſs to every document that could elucidate the ſubject; by men who, in an official report, made under high reſponſibility, have ſhewn a ſpirit of meanneſs and malignity worthy of a Duane or Cheetham, what muſt the people ſay? Will they not begin to reflect? Will they not feel for an honeſt old ſervant thus maligned? Muſt aſſuredly, every man who knows the ſweet enjoyment of a conſciouſneſs of having well ſerved the ſtate, muſt feel indignant at the baſe aſſaults that have been made on the fair fame of ſo exalted a character.

The care which the republicans (as they falſely call themſelves) who framed the report alluded to, have taken to mention thoſe trifling ſums above noticed that ſtill remain to col. Pickering's debit, is charmingly contraſted by the ſoft and mild kind of a devil-may-care mode with which they notice the delinquency of a pious brother republican, col. Pickering's predeceſſor, Citizen Edmund Randolph. It was a bitter doſe, but ſwallow it they muſt. "A ſuit not yet decided has been inſtituted againſt Mr. Randolph, formerly ſecretary of ſtate, for a balance unaccounted for by him." Not another word about it. How conciſe—how ſatisfactory! Let any man with the ſoul of a man compare this with the reſt of the report, and then ſay what ſuch men deſerve: let him ſay whether this miniſterial majority of the committee do not evince a regret at pronouncing the acquittal of an upright man, and a deſire to ſcreen the conduct of a notorious defaulter. Why (will the queſtion be aſked by every reflecting man) are there not ſome explanations reſpecting this balance due by Mr. Randolph, when every ſtatement relative to tranſactions of officers known to be of the conſtitutional "ſect" are expatiated upon with ſuch care, with ſuch ſeeming rapture? Is it ſtill true, that "dog will not eat dog?" The ſum ſurely might have been mentioned. I ſhould be loth to miſlead—but I remember well that I heard this balance of Mr. Randolph's ſtated to be about 60,000 dollars, two or three years ago. If I am wrong, great ſage of Clonmel, king of printers and ſtationers, mighty oracle of wiſdom, mirror of truth, ſet me right! thou knoweſt the ſum to a fraction, and "thou rineſt to be uſeful."

But great is the truth, and it will prevail. Members of congreſs and heads of departments may join with ſcoundrelly printers to continue the deluſion, but it will be vain. The people, I mean the honeſt, quiet, reflecting portion of the people, ſee the rapacity with which patriots can ſcramble for office. They ſee the boaſted diſintereſtedneſs of theſe ſummer inſects in its true colours, and ſee too, that their regard for the people is of the tongue, and not of the heart. They are beginning to be fatigued with the everlaſting repetition of notorious falſehoods, reſpecting men who ſerved them faithfully. They begin to look for ſome ſubſtantial bleſſings from the patriotic adminiſtration, and find it all deluſive—they look for their works, and what a monument do they behold! Taxes taken from luxuries, and the additional burthens, laid on neceſſaries in times of exigency, continued: a ſhip of war, and a ſpecial meſſenger ſent to carry a letter: the monies appropriated for our own navy expended on a French ſhip, and French officers receiving their wages out of our treaſury: foreigners, ſome of ſuſpicious, and ſome of infamous characters, placed in high ſtations, as if our country could not rely on her own ſons: age, ſervices, worth, baniſhed from places of truſt to make room for new men; the war-worn ſoldier robbed of every thing but his crutch and his honour.

O Liberty! O Virtue! O my Country!

DECIUS.

From the Connecticut Courant.

Wallingsford, 15 June, 1802.

Mr. Hudſon & Mr. Goodwin,

I never thot of appearing in print, but I tel ye Mr. Printours theres a dredful deal of lyen ſome where—For my part I love truth and alwes did tho I ſa it—Im a Republicken and meen ſo continu ſo—I was told two or thre yeers ago by my nabors that had more learnen than I that I muſt take Mr. Holts papers the Bee—I did ſo awhile but Mr. Holt wanted his pay and becaſe I didnt pay him he ſtopt the paper and I dont know whats become on him now—I was next preſented with the Sun of Liberty—I liked the name mightelly and the picter on the paper—I agreed to have it—they made me pay forehand but I had got a taſt for news and I did not begruch the munny—I got a few papers and found um full of good Republicken news, but as ill luck falls to every one more or leſs, Mr. Moſs the printer run away very ſuddenly and took of my munny and the Sun o Liberty with him as I beleave, for Ive been pritty much in the dark ever ſince—Ive had ſuch bad luck about papers that I grew amoſt diſkuridged about havan ane mear, but as I wanted to know a little how things went along I aſked our gret men hear about your paper tha ſed it was filld with nothen but rufficrat lies and as I was a Republicken and lovd truth as I told you befoar I conkluded not to have it in my hous—ſo Ive had no paper of ane one lately—Howſomever Ive attended all the thanksgivens hear, and heard the orations and *paid mr munny*—Beſides this Ive heard our gret men and the gret men from New Haven tauk pollyticks a good deal for we had metins in the night verra often along in the latter part of winter and ſpring ſo that I found out what was a goen on near about as well as if Ide had the papers—though I dont know but I ought in juſtes to one that Ive got ſome lite from the Awrory now and then when I borrowed it of the Dr.—but as I was a goen to tel ye about lyen—I was to won of my nabors yeſterday upon ſum bilneſs and fund him gon from hum—ſo I was abridged to wate a ſpel for him to cum hum—I ſee won of your papers on the table and as I had nothen to do I took it up and red along—looken out ſharp for lyes you ſee, for I love truth—Well I red gov. St ongs ſpeach, thinks I to myſelf he tauks well and I beleave hes a good Republicken for he tauks like an honeſt man—But—what! whats here! "Convention between the French government and his Holineſs Pius VII." The lyen begin cum on now thinks I—Howſomever it threw and there anuf rank rufficrat lyen up to the mark—Why Mr. Printours do you think Citiſen Bonypart is ſuch a goſſen of a feiler as to bargin with the Pope of Roam and ſet up a pack of hungry biſhops in his republik—hant he ben fighten for liberty auf over the world—hant he ſavd Holland and Switzerland and I dont know how many places from downright monarchy and ſlavery—hant he ſavd the liberty of conſients for em too—and now agen to bring in the biſhops you ſa and have the old faſhen fabbaday again—poh!—theres nothen int—that would be wors than the aſſembly hav treated the Baptiſt pet iſhun and thats bad anuf—liberty of conſients Mr. Printours is a great thing—Ha! whats this—Duane pocketed three thouſand dollars in one bargain—I dont beleave that nuther, for I dont beleave the gentleman Printour of the Awrory would do ſuch a thing—federal lye no doubt—Highte tite! whats this from New Hampſhire—ah ha! take care good Mr. Printours what you ſay about this here matter, for its ben in all the prints that Ive ſeen that there would be or was and I dont remember which, I took it for granted tho, a great majority of republicans in both their houſen—you wont keep us ſo eaſy nuther—If twas as you ſa, our gret men would let me know it before now—No, no, it is not ſo bad as that yet—Another thing too, you tel about Mr. Randolphs having the uſe of 60,000 dollars of the publiks munny for ſum time—I dont love to tel ye ye lye for I alwes lovd good manners as wel as truth tho I ſa it—but I never heard of this before and I dont beleve a word ont—As to what you ſa about Citiſen Bur I'll tel ye planely if I had not keted ye in ſo many what d'ye call ems, and hadent found it in your paper, I wont ſay but—I ſhould be almoſt inclind to think it was pritty near probable perhaps that he is a little doutful or ſo. But it is a ſad thing to lye in a newſpaper, and I mean to have charite for all ſides—theres won or two more things I red in your paper which I was ſorry for your ſake you meddled with—I hope you wont be mad at me for tellen you where you miſt it—that matter about Mr. Tracys taken travel from Lichfield without goen a ſtep—our gret men hear all ſays he did and the papers ſays he dio—what ſignilys lyen about a thing ſo plane—they ſa too ſquire Phelps put in ſix votes at a time for a ruſticrat tho I candidly one it want proved—but what o'that, its jeſt as bad as if twas proved. Sum medling ruſticrat or other has got yon to print that Citiſens A. Wolcut, Kirby, Granger and Wilcox have got into office where tha have a great deal of munny only by pretending that tha was frends to the peple, but that now tha have got there tha care nothen about us. I dont know none of the gentleman only Mr. Biſhop—I herd him ſa over his oration hear at our thanksgiven and Ive red his book about deluſion and Im ſhure he loves the peple and woud do any thing almoſt to ſave there munny and liberty too, eſpecially there liberty of conſhents, for Ive herd him preach ſum two formerly—and Ive herd that the other gentlemen who as gret men and pritty near as good men as Mr. Biſhop. For my part I dont begruch them the munny.

Why if you go on at this rait printen ſtorys and contradicting fowks as you do now I ſhall ean almoſt expect if I ever read another of your papers to find that the ruſticrats pretend that the publik offices and the books and papers and what not was never burnt up by Mr O Wolcut and the other monarky men in order to keep us ignorent of what miſchief theyd been a doen and how theyd ſpent our munny.—Truth and day lite I ſa, no fibbeng in the newſpapers. I did'nt mean to write ſo much when I begun, but your paper provoked me, and ſo Ive been plan with ye. I dont know as you'l dare to print it and let fowks know what Ive ſaid to ye. If you dont like to let it come out in your paper, I wiſh yond ſend it to Mr. Duane ſince our Mr. Moſs is dun and gone. But if you put it in next week and mind in future what you print and turn to be good republikan, I'l take your paper myſelf next year, if you'l truſt me.

PS. I dont put my name down at preſint for I dont know as our great men will like it, but if I and you can agree about pollyticks and about haven your paper, you'l hear from me agen—for we ſtuddy pollyticks here pritty much, and know whats what as well as enny of em, tho I ſa it.

I HEREBY caution the public againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond of mine, given to *William Auſtin*, as acting partner of the late houſe of *Auſtin & Anderſon*, for the ſum of £ 843: 10. 11 (which was executed the 2d inſt. as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs he will take in payment their own note, which I have in my poſſeſſion, and have proffered to Mr. Auſtin, who ſtill has mine.

W. ANDERSON.

Caroline, June 29th, 1802.

For CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

The SCHOONER

Experiment,

CHARLES ROCKE, *Maſter*,

NOW lying at Rockets' landing. Can receive on board 200 barrels on freight. Apply to the maſter on board. Will ſail in ten days.

Richmond July 10, 1802. 2t

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the late firm of AUSTIN & ANDERSON, (either on note or open account) are earneſtly requeſted to make them known to the ſubſcriber on or before the 22d inſtant.

William Auſtin.

Richmond, July 8, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond Diſtrict, will be ſold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of Auguſt, at the late manſion houſe of Holt Richeſon, deceaſed, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old ſurvey, 471 acres; alſo that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are ſeveral valuable Black-Smiths and houſe Servants; the ſtock of Hogs, Horſes, Cattle and Sheep, Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, May 12.

The moment is arrived, which a member of the legislative body of France, Darracq, hinted to be at some distance, for bestowing a mark of the national gratitude upon the chief consul. It was not (who ever thought it could be) the acquisition of any part of the national domains that Buonaparte would consider as a sufficient recompence. It is not a small part of France that he is ambitious of. With our fifth Harry he may exclaim, 'I love France so well, that I will not part with a village of it: I will have it all mine."

On Saturday last the conservative senate received by a messenger of state from the tribunate the vote which that body passed on the preceding day, expressing their wish to bestow a mark of the national gratitude upon Buonaparte. The senatus consultum re-electing Buonaparte first consul of the republic for 10 years, to which he has been already appointed. The senatus consultum was transmitted to the two legislative bodies and to the first consul, who returned an answer which concludes with the following words:

"In your judgment, I ought to make a fresh sacrifice for the good of the people; I shall do so, if their wish commands, what your suffrages authorises me to do."

The colleagues of Buonaparte, however, in the constitute, seem to have considered this decree of the conservative senate as not sufficiently extensive. On Monday last they issued a decree directing an appeal to be made to the people upon this question: SHALL NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE BE CONSUL FOR LIFE?

Registers are open to receive the answers of the people in each commune, and are to continue open for three weeks.

It is easy to predict the answer that will be returned. There is a rumor in circulation that the title will be changed from that of chief consul of the French republic to that of consul of the Gauls.

The legislative body, though they had only three days before sanctioned the declaration of Darracq 8, that the moment was not arrived, declared through the organ of their president as soon as they received the senatus consultum, that they perfectly approved the moderate reward proposed to be conferred on Buonaparte.

May 17.

The contrast between Buonaparte's answer to the deputation from the tribunate and his reply to the conservative senate is a curious one. In the one he is all disinterestedness, desiring no other recompence than the affection and approbation of the people. In the other he is the pleased and willing acceptor of an exception of the duration of his power from the limited term of ten years, to the period of his natural life.

"*Twere well, it were done quickly.*"

An appeal upon the important question, "Whether Napolean Buonaparte shall be consul for life?" is to be submitted to the people; but their decision is required with the utmost speed. No time is left for deliberation. In three weeks an answer is to be returned by the people of France, upon one of the most important questions that can come before a nation. A different policy influenced Augustine, who, though he possessed as unbounded a power as Buonaparte, still preserved in the state the semblance and shadow of freedom. He suffered the forms of the republic to remain, though the substance was gone, and knowing how fondly men cling to ancient habits, he affected, at the expiration of every ten years, to receive his power again from the people. In this he acted with consummate wisdom. He prevented the men who adhered to the old republican principle, from breaking out into acts of desperation, by keeping alive in their bosoms the hope that a fresh election might be attended with effects congenial to their wishes. Buonaparte, however, has cut off this hope forever. Some of his companions in arms are known to be stern republicans, and will of course view this measure with considerable disapprobation. If, indeed, we formed an opinion of the sentiments of France from the French papers, we should believe that all was transport and enthusiasm at this proposition from the second and third consuls. But the Paris Journalists dare "speak no more than is set down for them," and miserably should we be deceived, if we founded our opinion upon the state of the public mind in France from the public press of France. Private accounts state, that the measure is viewed with jealousy. Angereau, Massena, and Bernadotte, supposed to be inimical to this extension of power on the part of the first consul, have, it is said, been ordered to reside one hundred leagues from Paris. An intelligent morning paper adds, that the life of Buonaparte was attempted on the 5th. We do not vouch for the truth of the assertion. But we can easily believe that these measures have created much dissatisfaction.

Why has France entered the agonizing throes and throbs of a ten years revolution? The increase of her military fame and continental possessions was the effect, but not the motive, of the revolution. Nor had the revolution for its object the mere removal of the remaining Dynasty. The great object was the destruction of that despotic power, which pressed with so much weight upon the people, and the establishment of a government founded upon popular principles. Where are we to look for them? The chief magistrate is originally appointed for ten years. A man of gigantic genius and talents is elected to it. He dazzles France by the splendor of his achievements, and acquires immense popularity. He seizes the favorable moment and gets himself established in his office for life. Soon, perhaps, will he reign alone. The people will easily be persuaded to believe, "*nec aliud discordanti. Imperii remedium fuisse quam ut ab uno regeretur.*" The transition from creating an office for life, to making it hereditary, is by no means difficult. We shall not at all be surprised at a proposition for preserving the chief consulship in the family of Buonaparte. Of the second and third consuls we have forborne to speak: the Jusso et Cæsar Consulibus, may be applied to them with as much justice, as it was to Cæsar's colleague. Upon the whole, we consider this measure as impolitic on the part of Buonaparte, and dangerous to the real interests of liberty and of the people.

May 10.

This morning we received Paris journals to the 15th inst. The legislative body is doing every thing to hasten the election of the first consul for life. As they cannot vote as a body, a plan has been devised to enable them to vote individually, without taking the trouble of a journey to their own departments.

The Paris papers of Thursday last which we received last night inform us, that a proposition has been submitted to the government, recruiting the army, and for raising, by the mode of conscription, 60,000 men, who are to replace a fifth of the army, absent on leave, or unfit for service; 60,000 more, by a similar conscription, as a force of reserve, in order to compleat the army to a war establishment, when it shall be necessary.

M. D. Calonne yesterday set off to Paris. As he has the reputation of having started the revolution, Buonaparte, we suppose, wishes him to be in at the death. Every one, it seems, may return, but those who have claims to Buonaparte's throne.

PARIS, May 11.

[*Extract of a private letter*]

The following projet of a law is immediately to be submitted to the discussion of the French council of state, and no doubt is entertained but it will be adopted:

LEGION OF HONOUR.

Art. I. In virtue of the 87th article of the constitution, a legion of honour shall be formed.

II. This legion shall be divided into 15 Cohorts, each of which is to have its peculiar station.

III. National property to the amount of 150,000 francs annually, shall be allotted to each cohort.

IV. Each cohort shall consist of seven great officers, twenty commandants, thirty subaltern officers, and 350 privates.

V. The pay to be as follows:

To each great officer, 5,000 francs per annum, during life.

To each commandant, 2,000 do.

To each subaltern, 1 000 do.

To each private, 250 do. all *durante vita*.

VI. Every individual, on his being admitted into the legion, shall swear, on his conscience and honor, that he means to devote his existence to the welfare of the republic, to the preservation of its territory, (in its integrity) to the defence of its government, its laws, and the property which it has rendered sacred, to oppose, by all means which justice, eaton, and the laws authorize, every undertaking which may tend to the restoration of the feudal system, of titles and immunities attached to them: in fine, to exert his best and most strenuous efforts for the maintenance of liberty and equality.

VII. A grand council shall be formed, consisting of the first consul, the two consuls, and four counsellors, one of whom is to be chosen from among the senators, by senators themselves; the legislative body is to elect another; the tribunate is to send one of its members, and the council of state chuses the fourth.

VIII. The first consul is, *de jure*, the chief of the legion, and president of the great council of administration.

IX. At each station there shall be established an asylum, properly endowed, for the members of the legion, whom old age or wounds received in the war of liberty, shall incapacitate him from continuing in the service.

Conditions required for being admitted.

"To have received arms of honor from the hands, or by the order of the First-Consul; to have rendered essential service in the war of liberty, either in the field or in the Cabinet. In time of peace, a candidate must prove that he has served 25 years. Each year in time of war tells for two; each campaign of the Republican war tells for four years.

LONDON, May 10—17.

The debates in both houses last night upon the definitive treaty, were animated and important, and carried in one house to a length, we believe almost unparalleled. The house of Lords sat till eight this morning. The House of Commons adjourned at three o'clock, and the debate is to be resumed this day. Mr. Fox, we believe, was not in the house last night. We may be permitted, however, to make one general remark that those who believe the peace likely to be a very permanent and lasting one, will not find great encouragement from these debates, to cling with much confidence to this belief.

[*Courier, May 14*]

Members of the House of Lords who disapproved of the peace Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Buckingham, Lords, Spencer, Grenville, Carysfort, Carlisle, Fortescue, Mansfield, Warwick, Carnarvon, Minto, Darington, Fitzwilliam, Radnor, Cawdor, and Kenyon.

It is said a new squadron of 15 sail of the line is ordered to the West Indies, to relieve a part of that which is now there.

The Renard frigate, with orders for the evacuation of Martinique, Tobago and St. Lucie, is under sailing orders; and the orders for the evacuations in the east are prepared.

Gen V. Hobart is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Grenada vice A. Houston, Esq. resigned.

Some English vessels having been prohibited from landing British goods in France, French vessels with brandies and wines have been denied permission to land them in England. An official correspondence has commenced on the subject.

The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia are to have an interview at Memel in July.

RATISBON, April 26.

The prayer for the French government, appointed by the Concordat, was on Easter Sunday read in the chapel of the French Legation here. It is as follows:

"O Lord, bless the Republic! bless the Consuls! and hear us when we call upon thee. Glory be to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost. We pray thee, Almighty God, that thy servant, our First Consul, Nepoleon who through thy mercy has taken upon him the government of the Republic, may increase in every virtue, and, adorned with them, avoid all vice, and thus come to thee, who art the way, the truth, and the life through Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen."

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

PARIS, MAY 9.

A duel has been fought between Destaing and Regnier, two French Generals, who were in Egypt. The latter had censured the conduct of the former in a battle. They fought with pistols at 20 paces; advancing two paces at each shot. Destaing was killed on the third shot. He had rejected all overtures for a compromise. A duel between Regnier and Menou was expected; but the First Consul ordered the former to Bordeaux, and from thence to St. Domingo. Menou enjoys the smiles of Buonaparte.

Bertin is appointed Colonel Prefect at Martinique.

The Refugee Colonel proprietors in France, have petitioned the government for assistance.

The French government is much engaged in making arrangements for engrossing as many of the advantages of the trade of the world as possible.

The Turkish government has not yet been able to reduce Egypt to obedience and tranquility.

The Sundays are more brilliant than ever. The Decade is at present as much forgotten, as if 1000 years had elapsed since the furor of Republicanism had first called it into existence.

LOUISIANA.

Bernadotte, who was preparing for Louisiana, has suddenly deferred his departure, and dismissed the persons who were arranging the new system of government.

Extracts from Parliamentary Debates, received by the ship American, from Liverpool.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Windham, during the discussion on the definitive treaty in the British House of Commons on the 13th May, observed that "The cession of Louisiana next called for his notice, but it was of such vast magnitude, that it almost deterred him from saying any thing about it. We had nearly given France possession of a fourth part of the globe: we had established them in a possession which but for this they could not have had. He did not mean to say that they were not in some measure established there at a former period, that they had not possessions there before, but certainly nothing in comparison with what they possessed there now. He did not mean to say that the French, placed in that continent, with an indefinitive wilderness behind them, could suddenly become powerful there; but what had we done? We had given them possession of the two greatest rivers in America, the Mississippi and the Amazons, the one giving them the command of North America, the other of South America: we had given them the possession of both, and had made them a present of a brace of continents. In what situation must this country be placed in consequence of such a cession, which he feared would prove the severest blow we had ever sustained? There were several other points which it might be necessary to advert to, the principal of which was the nonrevival of former treaties. This was a complete subversion of former practice, and of what must be considered as the public law of nations, and it was incumbent on those who had done it, to shew that it could be done with safety. They were to shew that such an omission could be made without injury; they were to shew that it did not effect our interests at the bay of Honduras, and above all, that it did not shake the foundation of our power in India. With respect to India, he was glad there had been some preliminary discussion upon that subject; his hon. friend (Mr. Dundas) had shewn by the change of his opinion, the uncertainty which existed as to the fact itself.—The means which France possessed to carry their vast plans into execution, were almost indefinite: they stood possessed of a large portion of the two continents of America, whilst to the power they possessed there we had little means of resistance. Added to this, their power in America gave them an immense influence over the American states; we were perfectly aware, what a growing power the United States of America was, and if they were to be placed in the hands of France, surely there was more than ever reason to be jealous. He really believed, however, strange as it might appear, that a great part of the approbation to this fatal treaty was founded upon the fanciful opinion that France would be so far occupied with the conquests she had made, as to give no interruption to our commerce and manufactures: how such an opinion could be entertained, he was at a loss to know. It seemed as if we had kept our terms, but lost our tone. France had shewn a determined disposition to attain universal empire, in pursuance of which she would destroy this country, that being necessarily a part of her plan. France displayed her sentiments upon the subject; she had marked out her plan and taken her positions, and this so evidently, that her object could not be mistaken. We had a war of arms, now we were to have a war of custom houses; the attacks of France, which was lately made against our territories, were now levelled at the commerce of the British Empire. This being the situation of France, it remained to be enquired what was the situation of Great Britain, and what she could do, and what she ought to do. In considering this point, they must take into their view what had been the exertions of this country, what were the feelings which had been aroused by these exertions, and what was the judgment formed as to our future exertions.—Our commerce might not suffer immediately, or not for some years to come; but though predictions had been ridiculed, yet those which had been made during the American war had been fulfilled and were fulfilling. Had we now possessed America, France would probably not have had the means of continuing the late contest. He believed that it was an idea with some at the present moment, that the country would last their lives, and that it would continue for a long time to supply food to the animalcul upon its surface, but let them beware, our dangers might come on in a short time. Let them look at Spain; she made peace, and became the vassal of France: we could hardly date the loss of her independence, and calamity might reach this country even in our own time."

Lord Hawesbury, in reply, said, "Another subject rivalled upon was the cession of Louisiana by Spain to France. This event could not indeed be viewed with indifference, but it was to be considered how it could justify our refusing to continue the negociation for peace. It had originally been a French colony, and the Mississippi was then the boundary between it and Great Britain. It had been ceded in a private convention to Spain by France between the preliminaries and definitive treaty in 1763. This shewed, that such transactions, though not to be approved, were not now first heard of. Louisiana had even been mentioned in the preliminaries to that treaty, which it had not been in the present. It was then to be considered, if Louisiana, thus voluntarily ceded, and thus originally situated, was an object which called for a continuance of the war. If we consider its value, it is at present almost nothing. But it may be said, what may not the industry of the French effect? When it was formerly in the possession of the French, they were able to make nothing of it, while they rendered their other West Indian possessions of infinite value. As a naval station, the best informed represent it to be of no consequence. With regard to the political effects predicted from its cession, in laying open America to the influence of France, it must be observed, that it has hitherto been the policy of America to maintain an even balance of power in that quarter of the globe, between Great Britain and France. America must by the cession of Louisiana, consider this balance as destroyed, and of consequence become more jealous of France, and more attached to Great Britain than ever. Some imagined that this new possession of the French might endanger the safety of America; but when we recollected her efforts in 1779, when alone and unsupported, we could not surely fear much for her safety in her present state of power and resources. All these circumstances considered, the House might judge if it was expedient to continue the war on account of the cession of Louisiana by Spain to France.

TRANSLATIONS

From French papers of the 27th of April,

BOURDEUX, April 17.

The Principal Commissary of the Marine to the Editor of the Echo.

I send you, citizen, a copy of a dispatch I have received from the minister of the marine, by which you will see that the government of the United States of America has decided that all the vessels of that nation, before they proceed to sea, shall be furnished with a bill of health, stating the state of the health of the inhabitants of the port of departure and its neighbourhood. You will remark, citizen, that this dispatch is of the 23d of Pluvoise last, (February 12) and if I have not hitherto given it publicity through the journals, it was because I had reason to believe that the government of the United States would extend its hand to the execution of its order; but the arrival of many American vessels without bills of health, proves to me that the captains of that nation endeavored to elude a regulation of which the interest of humanity requires the complete execution. I pray you to insert the dispatch here joined in your journal, as well as the form of the bill of health, so that the merchants of this port, by having knowledge of it, may inform the owners of vessels in the United States with whom they correspond, that they ought to direct their captains to be very exact in furnishing themselves with bills of health, seeing that I shall act with great strictness against all American vessels, and they will have to undergo a quarantine, more or less prolonged, in the island of Patyras. Such are the dispositions agreed upon between the French and the American governments, and I cannot depart from them, particularly in the approaching season, which by the reason of the hot weather, requires the most active attention.

AUGUSTE BERGEVEN.

The Minister of the Marine and the Colonies to the Marative Prefect at Rochfort.

I make known to you, citizen prefect, that the government of the United States has provisionally determined that all the vessels of that nation, before they proceed to sea, are bound to be furnished with a bill of health, making known the state of the public health in the port of departure and its neighborhood.

This measure has for its object to secure American navigators from the delays which they have sometimes suffered in our ports from suspicions too lightly founded, and under this view it also interests the commerce of France. I send you herewith a printed copy of the patent or certificate which is to be delivered. This certificate is to be signed by the collector and naval officer, and is to be legalised by the commissary of commercial relations or consuls of the power to the ports of which the vessel is bound, if there are any in the port of departure.

It is essential to remark, that in the United States there are no collectors but in the following ports, viz. Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire; Newburyport, Salem, Beverly, Boston, Newport, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, N. C. Charlston, S. C. and Savannah. As these officers are at the head of the customs, they are only at the most important ports; in the others, there is only a naval officer; of course, the certificate will only bear his signature. In consequence, I invite you citizen prefect, to make this known to the administrators of the different ports in your department, and to require that they demand from every vessel coming from the United States this certificate, or the bill of health with which they ought to be furnished, and to regulate their admission into our ports conformably thereto, and to the laws established relative to health.

DECRES.

A true copy,
The vice admiral, Marine Prefect,
MARTIN.

FORM OF THE CERTIFICATE.

United States of America, District of

To all who shall see these presents:

We, the collectors and naval officer of the port of by virtue of these presents certify and make known, that the captain, officers, sailors and passengers of the named the loaded with and of which is captain; and with the number of officers, sailors and passengers ready to depart for the port of or some other place beyond the sea, are all in good health. And we certify further, that in this port or its neighbourhood.

Given under our hands, and the seal of the custom-house, the day of and in the year of the independence of the United States.

A. B.
C. D.

From the Trenton Federalist.

DEMOCRATIC DISINTERESTEDNESS.

This boasted virtue of modern republicanism has been constantly sounded in our years by the tools and dupes of party.—When democrats got the government into their hands, no private interests were to have consideration—all, all was to be given up for the good of the public. *Democratic patriots* were to be above seeking offices of emolument or profit; for the general good they were willing to spend and be spent. All this was to take place that the *poor*, whose *special friends* the democrats pretented to be, might be eased of their burdens. Now what has all this froth left behind it? Why just about as much as was expected by every man capable, in a dark night, of discovering a lighted candle when placed within two inches of his nose.

To ease the burdens of the poor, the taxes on *coaches, phætons, pleasure carriages, loaf sugar, &c.* have been taken off, and those on *salt, brown sugar, two asses* and *bohea-tea* left on. The first democratic Legislature of New-York, to prove their *disinterestedness* raised their own wages, and to put the question, as to the *disinterestedness* of this transaction, entirely out of dispute, they refused making any additional allowance to the other departments of government.—In New-Jersey the *patriots* took a different course to display their *disinterestedness*. They very *generously* knocked down the governor's salary, and lest the judiciary should feel itself sufficiently independent to administer justice impartially, they thought proper to lop off a part of the salary of the Chief justice: And now gentle reader, how much do you think these *disinterested* men gave up of their own wages? Why I'll tell you: Not a cent—No, not even a mill would they relinquish—so that out of *pure disinterestedness* and love for the *public* good, these worthy democrats actually took *more pay*, in proportion to the departments of the government, than any federal legislature of New-Jersey ever did. These examples will serve for the state legislatures.

But it was in the national government that *disinterestedness* and *economy* were to have full force and effect. To save a *penny*, no stone was to be left unturned, though the labour should cost a dollar—This to be sure was pretty well exemplified in the judiciary business. Instead of lessoning expences, however, this democratic congress cost the country, in about *four* months, nearly as much as the most expensive federal congress ever did in *eight*—this is *their economy*.—In order to prove that *democratic patriots* were disposed to serve the public *gratis*, they raised the salaries of the public officers to *war rates*. The President's income, compared to that of General Washington and Mr. Adams, may be set down at 27,000 dollars per annum, for the public furnish him a house, rent free—The *six dollars a day*, which has been so often complained of by these men before the got into power, is now *disinterestedly* thought to be little enough.—Thus ended the first lesson of *democratic disinterestedness* and *democratic economy*.

PETERSBURG, July 9, 1802.

Celebration of our National Birth Day.

On Monday the 5th of July, the Republicans of Petersburg convened at Bollingbrook Spring, to commemorate the Anniversary of American Independence. They were joined by Captain William's company of Artillery, and Captain M'Rae's company of Cavalry. General Jones and Capt. M'Rae were appointed to preside. The following were the toasts, accompanied with a discharge of cannon, and convivial cheers:—

1. The day we commemorate—How sink the anniversaries of the births of princes, and the martyrdom of saints, before its mighty character.
2. The United States of America, like European nations, may they never barter their liberties for splendor and power.
3. Thomas Jefferson—The only chief magistrate among nations, who feels power, and does not forget right.
4. Aaron Burr—His merits will be the measure of our confidence.
5. James Monroe—the Governor of Virginia.
6. Liberty—may it, like the bright orb of day, visit all parts of the world, with its benign and cheering influence.
7. The United Irishmen—"'Tis not in mortals to command success, they did more, they deserved it."
8. The University of William and Mary—the nursery of science and of democracy.
9. The Freedom of Speech—always commensurate with the freedom of opinion.
10. Buonaparte—Perdition to his power—May he rue the day, that he exchanged the approbation of republicans for the adulation of slaves and tyrants.
11. Union among Americans—The despots and slaves of Europe, view with malignity and envy, their prosperity and freedom.
12. To the memory of Benjamin Franklin.
13. To the memory of General Washington.
14. To the memory of General Green.
15. The memories of Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, and all who fell in the cause of American liberty—Monuments and Pyramids preserve the names of tyrants, but the memories of republican heroes live in the breasts of their fellow-citizens.
16. The Town and Trade of Petersburg.
17. The American Fair.

Mr. Griffin Stith being particularly called on, gave the following volunteer:—The day which saw Thomas Jefferson in the Presidential chair—it was as glorious for America as the revolution which we celebrate.

A procession was then formed of the companies of Artillery and Cavalry, and the Citizens. It proceeded from the spring, thro' Bollin brook street, and after a firing of cannon, and of several rounds from the cavalry, in a central part of the town the citizens all dispersed. The proceedings of the day were distinguished by the utmost order, unanimity of sentiment, and social cordiality.

A large number of federal and democratic republicans, with that social harmony which that memorable event always inspires, united to celebrate the day, at the Exchange Coffee House. William Heth and William Prentis presided. The following toasts were drank with general applause:—

1. The Day, venerated by every noble mind, and unrivalled in the annals of fame
2. The people of the United States, preeminent in their political institutions—may they be equally renowned for arts, sciences and morals.
3. The memory of the great and good Washington—our country's boast, and nature's pride.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The constitution of the United States—may it be perpetual, and its defects amended, only, in the manner it prescribes.
6. The memory of those heroes who fell in achieving the independence we now enjoy.
7. The sages who planned, and the gallant heroes who fought and established our freedom from foreign thraldom.
8. Equal rights under a government of laws.
9. The governor and commonwealth of Virginia.
10. Our sister states in the Union, next in esteem, and dear to our affections.
11. The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the United States—may our lands be fruitful, every ocean free.
12. Every liberal enlightened statesman and patriot throughout the Union.
13. The rising generation, the hope of our country.
14. The Fair Sex—may their smiles reward the brave, generous and just.
15. May all nations enjoy peace, and governments of their own choice
16. The town and trade of Petersburg.

VOLUNTEERS.

William Heth. An union of all honest men; may the day that is to produce it, approach us with gigantic strides.

William Prentis. The Cavalry, Artillery, and other Militia of the town of Petersburg.

George K. Taylor. An extinction of political rancour; may all parties be convinced, that a majority of their opponents intend what is right.

James Campbell. May the views of the illiberal be enlarged, the looks of the arrogant humbled, and merit receive public esteem.

John M'Rae. The permanent union of the United States, the only certain security of their independence.

On Tuesday, the 20th of this month, will be sold, at auction, at the late dwelling house of George Nicolson, deceased, the

Houtehold & Kitchen Furniture,

of the said decedent;

A CHARIOT and pair of HORSES; a CHAIR and HARNESS, and two MILCH COWS. And on the next day, at the Lumber House of the deceased, at Rockets, will be sold, several half pipes of old Madeira Wine; the Sloop Thomas, and one moiety of the Schooner Favourite. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above twenty dollars. Bond and approved security will be required.

The executors will treat with any person inclined to purchase the Sloop Thomas, or the one moiety of the Schooner Favorite, at private sale, at any time before the 21st inst.

All bonds given for purchases, will bear interest from their date if not punctually paid.

T. Nicolson,
A. Nicolson, } *Executors.*

Richmond, July 6, 1802. tp

N. B. On the first day of sale several valuable house servants will be hired until the end of the present year.

FOR SALE,

By public auction, on Wednesday the 21st inst. for cash, one moiety or half part of the Schooner

Favourite,

NOW lying at Nicolson's Wharf—being the other half of said vessel which is advertised for sale, by the executors of George Nicolson, deceased.

William W. Weymouth.

Richmond, July 12, 1802. -2†

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership of

M'Craw & Gwathmey,

HAVING dissolved on the 8th instant, in consequence of the death of Mr. Miller W. M'Craw, all persons indebted to, as well as those who have claim against the said firm, are requested to call on me for a final adjustment of the same.

Robert Gwathmey,

Surviving partner of M'Craw & Gwathmey.

Richmond, July 12, 1802. (8t)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1802.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in England, dated 31st April, 1802.

"The final ratification of peace has been announced before you receive this. The articles of that treaty will fill your public prints. I shall make no further observation upon them, than just to say, that I do not regret our not retaining more territorial proofs of victory, (as we have enough) but that France is left with so much, which I fear must have a tendency to circumscribe our commerce, and to shorten the duration of that peace so much desired by all. Since the preliminaries were signed, the cession of immense territory, by treaties with Portugal and Spain, have appeared, over and above the grasp which Buonaparte has made of the Italian states, and ci-devant Cisalpine Republic, by placing himself at their head, and, in fact, annexing them as provinces to France: but there is in French ambition nothing to be seen but a towering spirit of universal domination.

"America must now with sorrow view realized, what Porcupine told her 6 years ago would actually come to pass at the close of the war, viz—That France would enforce from her enfeebled dupe (the wretched Spanish monarch) the two Floridas, and Louisiana; and she may now regret her not indemnifying herself by seizing those countries, which she had the power to do, and was justifiable in securing them as some compentation for the insults and indignities, the robberies and plunders committed on her flag and commerce. Had she not yielded to the disgraceful, pusillanimous policy of the Jeffersonian party, she now would appear in splendor among the nations of Europe, and have held the key of her own granaries in the southern states, instead of its being transferred to the hands of the most ferocious, ambitious and dangerous people under heaven, who will now hang upon two sides of Georgia, and have the states of Tennessee and Kentucky in their power; cutting off, or permitting the navigation of the Mississippi, as their caprice or ambition may dictate, and God only knows what more. Permit me to ask, if America in doing this, would have violated one principle of justice, or had any thing to fear from France or Spain, as additional injuries? Certainly not. Neither nation has, for years back dared to push a bow sprit from their ports, except as a thief in the night to steal out. America then, in the negociation of Amiens, instead of the mean figure she now exhibits, would have stood on dignified ground, and defied the haughty Corsican; he would not have dared to have treated her with the contumely he has done; and cast her claims of restitution for spoliation and robbery, *which she so meekly suffered*, into the pigeon holes of the apostate and corrupt Talleyrand, to moulder in dust and oblivion, while the ruined citizens of the United States groan without redress for their lost property.

"Peace with this Imperial kingdom became indispensable to the usurper; and he could not have obtained it without the final cession of the countries in question to the United States, had America been just to herself, and held them as a stake at the time the preliminaries were signed; or in all events she would have obtained ample restitution for her plundered millions, and those countries guaranteed to remain with their former master.

"The conduct of America during the war has, in the eyes of the nations of the world, on the whole, been puerile and timid, and even in her own, at this (too late) hour, it must have the same aspect. That she may not sorely lament her miserable policy, I sincerely pray; for if she does, however severe her affliction, *few* will pity her, and she will find *none* to dry up her tears. Wretchedly supine, lost in apathy and forgetfulness, she must have been, not to recollect that the keen shears of France, at the close of the war in 1783, *tho' her ally*, as now at the close of *this*, were directly aimed at the wings of her Eagle. She has seen with green eyed malignity the growing prosperity of the United States, and with that of contempt her wayward policy; but not being able to draw her into the war, she meditates vengeance, and at some future period will endeavor to execute it."

It appears by an article under the Paris head, that the meditated *expedition* to Louisiana, under gen. Bernadotte, has been suddenly deferred: that general has been ordered to *remain* some leagues from Paris, and the *government-makers*, who were manufacturing a new system for that country being discharged from their service. This event is received by some as a proof that France has relinquished her intention of colonizing Louisiana. We do not consider it in this manner. Concerns more interesting to the ambition of Buonaparte, now exclusively occupy his attention. The consolidation of absolute power, in his own person, and the establishment of a succession, are considerations to him paramount to all territorial acquisitions. For these objects, every other will for a time be overlooked. Until he shall have entrenched himself with every royal prerogative, and attained an elevation which will defy competition, the exterior concerns of the government will be left to take their natural course. We may believe that as long as France is engrossed by this object, the tranquility of other countries will remain uninterrupted.

[*Phila. Gaz.*]

We feel persuaded that our readers will concur with us in opinion that the importance and novelty of European news lays just claim to insertion, though the great extent of it precludes the possibility of attending to the usual routine of our New-York head—The extracts which we have made from the London papers indicate a state of things in Europe big with portentous events. In France, the measures from which the First Consul might have been expected to derive security, have raised up against him a host of enemies on both sides. The Jacobins and the Catholics seem equally discontented; the former with the introduction of religion, and the latter in the mode of introducing it. It is even said, the life of the chief consul has been attempted. We see however that he has made such provision for his security as the creation of a new guard and the establishment of himself in the First Consulship for life can supply.

In England we find that the treaty has been approved by the house of commons, Mr. Windham found himself in an uncommonly small minority. To us, who can take but a distant, partial view of things, and are shut out from the interior detail of British politics, it is certainly incompetent to decide upon that question; but we confess that we have not yet *seen*, in the situation of France or England, or in the conduct of the French government, any change so material as satisfactorily to account for the extraordinary alterations in the opinions of Mr. Pitt and the Parliament since the day on which the Parliament, induced perhaps by *his eloquence*, reprobated the idea of peace, and on which that minister *put it to the House whether they could believe that if peace were made then, Buonaparte would not in eighteen months or two years after, with renewed strength and tenfold advantages fall upon Ireland.*

While the Parliament have approved, while the Ministers defend, and the people rejoice at the peace, it appears, that in consequence of the pettifogging complexion of Lord Hawkesbury's speech and address on the 14th of May, the funds have experienced a considerable depression. We intend to give the debates in the House of Commons at length, long as they are. *N. Y. Herald.*

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, resident at Havre, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the twentieth of May, 1802.

"Things in this country are going strangely—all back again to the old system. Priests lead the *van*—and the order of the day is the institution of a Legion D'HONNEUR, as it is styled, which is something like the old order of St. Louis. Those who are to compose it are to bear titles for *life*, though not *hereditary*, and to receive certain annual salaries. It is intended to be a recompense to those who have exerted themselves during the revolution, and every one who has gained a labre of honor is a member. There are, however, different *grades* and different *salaries*; and, you will, no doubt, agree with me, that if it is not nobility, it is the ladder to it.

"Buonaparte is to be named First Consul for *life*:—To be *nominated by the people*, viz. A paper or book is to be opened in every department, and all those who are of opinion that such a step will be for the good of the country to say *yes* and the others *no*—as if *any dare say, no*,

"Report says a conspiracy was lately formed against him by fifteen generals, who are at present under arrest—Massena and Angereau are among the numbers. Duroc his aid du camp, is said to have discovered it, and informed him that he was to be assassinated in descending the stairs of the Thuilleries when going to the review. He was at the head of the stair-case when Duroc told him this, but he bade him give his arm, descend immediately, and beware to betray the least symptoms of fear or suspicion. It is said the conspirators, unadvised of his descending so quick, forbore the attack, but waited for his return. He took, however, another stair-case—such is the story, as report tells it—and *supposed to be true.*

"For my part I do not calculate on the present posture of affairs being of long duration—God knows however, how it may END."

A good thing by Gideon Granger!

We are assured that our representative in congress, Mr. Clopton, applied to be appointed Post-Master for this place.—Mr. Granger was convinced that a man who could abandon his constituents in such a case, and under such circumstances, was an improper person to be trusted with the appointment, so that the district may have the honor of electing him once more as their representative.

From the Portland Gazette.

Mr. JENKS,

I took notice in your last Gazette of an extract from the Richmond paper published by Callender, wherein and *whereby* the late calumnies of the said Callender against Mr. Pickering are retracted, and Mr. Pickering's character is by the said Callender even eulogized. For the benefit of Duane, and of the *united Irishmen* of America, I would propose to Callender, as a proof of the sincerity of his remorse, that as he got the present government in by writing the "*Prospect before Us*," he would be so good as to get them out by writing the *prospect behind us*. This will be not only suitable to Duane's principal readers, for many reasons, but "distressed humanity seeking an asylum on this globe," will profit by *reflection*. MAZZEI.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, at New Kent court house, on the second Thursday in August next, being court day, pursuant to an agreement of trust, duly executed by William D. Waddill of the Parish of Elisland, in that county,

A Tract of Land,

situate therein,

CONTAINING between 2 and 300 acres, with the improvements and appurtenances, it being the same land whereon the said Waddill now resides; together with several NEGRO SLAVES, or so much of the said property as may be sufficient to satisfy the monies therein stated to be due from him to William Dandridge, with the interest and expences stipulated in the said deed.

July 6th, 1802. law3t.

RAN-AWAY

FROM the Reeds in Caroline, without the smallest provocation, on the 5th inst. A NEGRO MAN named *TOBY*. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, quick of speech, with a small scar at the corner of his mouth, (I think on the left side, and rather upon the upper lip) by which he can easily be distinguished, trimly made, and very active. He carried away with him sundry clothes, and amongst other things a cotton jacket with blue cuffs and pocket flaps, a black coat, and light colored cassimere breeches. It is probable that he is on the plantation of Mr. Wright at the lower end of Spotsylvania, not more than four miles from the Bull Church in Caroline county, where he has a mother, and, at an adjoining plantation, a father: or he may have gone into Middlesex county, where he was born and bred, and may be on some of the estates of Richard Corbin, esq. A reasonable reward will be given on his delivery to me.

WILLIAM GUY.

The Reeds, Caroline county, July 10th, 1802. } [4t.]

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market square, in this city, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; also a smaller one adjoining, suitable for a small family, with sufficient ground inclosed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy situation of these houses, render them an admirable residence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment.—Those houses are now under a general repair and may be said to be as good as new. I have several small houses to let, calculated for students or a small family, to be furnished, if required. A few steady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. } [tf.]

NOTICE,

In the matter of Thomas Hooper,

Bankrupt.

THE subscribers being appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Thomas Hooper, late merchant of Richmond, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said Thomas Hooper, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorised by them.

Richard Denny,
Charles Spencer, } *Assignees.*

Richmond, July 8, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pomfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Consignments, on which, if required, the Subscribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his address 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802.

VIRGINIA: to wit,

Fairfax County Court,

The 21st day of June 1802.

John Hopkins, Complainant,
AGAINST
Josiah Watson and William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and William Payne, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant Josiah Watson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said defendant Josiah Watson is not an Inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On motion of the said Complainant by his council, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant Josiah Watson do appear here on the third Monday in September next, and answer the Bill of the said Complainant, and give such security as may be approved of by the court, for abiding by and performing any future order or decree to be made in this cause, and that the other defendants William Hartshorne, Nicholas Fitzhugh and Wm. Payne do not pay away or secrete the debts by them or either of them now owing to, or which may hereafter become due, or the estate or effects now in their hands, or which may hereafter come to their hands or possession, belonging to the said absent defendant Josiah Watson, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers printed in this state, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

(A Copy)—Teste,

Wm. MOSS, C. F. C.

---

5 Dollars Reward.

Was stolen from my stable last evening, a new

Saddle & Cloth,

Of crossed barred Worsted, bound with red ferret, made by Mr. James Smock of Fredericksburg. I will give the above Reward for the discovery of the Thief.

JOHN HEATH.

July 6th, 1802.

THIRD NOTICE,

In the case of Thomas Hooper, *a Bankrupt.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, intituled "An act to establish an uniform system of "bankruptcy throughout the United "States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas Hooper, late Merchant of the city of Richmond, in the eastern district of Virginia, and he has been declared bankrupt; he the said Thomas Hooper, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a majority of them, on Monday the 26th day of July inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Rising Sun tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and those creditors who have not proved, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and those who have proved to assent or dissent to the allowance of a certificate of discharge.

JAMES THOMPSON,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } *Com'rs.*

July 6, 1802.

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,

THAT the Treasurer advertise in the public papers, that the SHARES of *delinquent subscribers* to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be sold on Thursday the 29th July next, unless the arrearages are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Arg. Slaughter,
Rob't. Boush,
James Hunter, } *Directors.*

3st.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the twenty first day of July next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

28. From Leesburg to Centreville once a week. Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Centreville by 11 a m. Leave Centreville every Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at Leesburg at 7 p m.

29. From New Dublin by Wazewell c h Russell c h and Lee c h to Robinson's mills on the Kentucky road at the foot of Cumberland mountain, once in two weeks. Leave New Dublin every other Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Robinson's mill the next Sunday by 6 p m. *Returning*—Leave Robinson's mills every other Monday at 6 a m and arrive at New Dublin on Saturday by 6 p m.

30. From Cumberland c h to Ca Ira once a week. Leave Cumberland every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Ca Ira by 11 a m. Leave Ca Ira every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Cumberland by 6 p m.

31. From Culpeper c h by Woodville and Mundell's store to Newmarket in Shenandoah county, once a week. Leave Culpeper c h every Monday at 2 p m and arrive at Newmarket on Tuesday by 2 p m. Leave Newmarket every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Culpeper on Thursday by 10 a m.

32. From Fauquier c h by Aquia to King George c h once a week. Leave Fauquier c h every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at King George c h by 6 p m.—Leave King George c h every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Fauquier c h by 9 p m.

33. From Winchester by Front Royal to Culpeper c h once a week. Leave Winchester every Tuesday at 6 a m & arrive at Culpeper on Wednesday by 10 a m. Leave Culpeper Wednesday by 2 p m and arrive at Winchester on Thursday by 6 p m.

34. From West Liberty by Brooke c h to Steubenville, N. T. once a week. Leave West Liberty every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Steubenville by 10 a m. Leave Steubenville every Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at West Liberty by 6 p m.

35. From Brookington by Newman's tavern, Randolph's tavern, Dennis's store, and Henderson's store, to Fitzgerald's store, once in two weeks. Leave Brookington every other Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Fitzgerald's by 5 p m. Leave Fitzgerald's every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Brookington by 6 p m.

36. From Amelia c h by Perkinson's store to Painesville, once a week. Leave Amelia c h every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Painesville by 11 a m. Leave Painesville every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Amelia c h by 7 p m.

37. From Williesville in Charlotte county by Speed and Wilson's store, Sterling Yancey's store, & Norton's store, to Person c h N C. once in 2 weeks. Leave Williesville every other Friday at 6 a m & arrive at Person c h on Saturday by 10 a m. Leave Person c h every Saturday by 2 p m and arrive at Williesville on Monday by 10 a m.

38. From Richmond c h to Tappahannock, once a week. Leave Richmond c h every Thursday noon and arrive at Tappahannock by 6 p m. Leave Tappahannock every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Richmond c h by noon.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next; those for the first twenty-four routes are to continue in force for one year from that time, and those numbered from 25 to 48 are to continue until the 31st March, 1803.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Washington City,
June 2, 1802.

Mineralogy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those persons it may concern, that he proposes remaining in or near to Richmond for three or four weeks longer, and will during that time examine Land for Coal or any other Minerals, and assay the Ores for any gentleman who may wish it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given such as may be relied upon. Being much out of town, a note left with the Printer, or at Mr. Booker's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B HENFREY, *Mineralogist.*

N. B. Preparations are making for another exhibition of the NEW LIGHT, in a course of experiments which the Patentee flatters himself will meet with general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the discovery.

THIRD NOTICE.

In the case of Hezekiah L. Wight *and* Benjamin Harris,

BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankrupt awarded and issued against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants, under the firm of Wight and Harris, of the city of Richmond, intend to meet on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, in order to take the last examination of the said bankrupts; when and where they are hereby required to surrender themselves, and make a full disclosure and discovery of all their estate and effects, and finish their examination; and the creditors who have not hitherto proved their debts under the said commission, may then and there attend and prove the same, and assent or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupts certificate.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

City of Richmond,
June 29, 1802.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my House in Chesterfield county on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Petersburg, ten from the court house, and will cover mares by the season at Thirty-Five Dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of August when the season expires. Mares may be fed with grain at twenty-five cents per day, which must be paid before they are taken away.—It is needless to swell the advertisement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been so often ascertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horse as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the first crosses; that is, Herod and Eclipse. Dare Devil's get speaks for themselves, as they are the best racers on the continent, which was made manifest by their run last fall. They won at Richmond, Petersburg, New-Brunswick, Hick's-Ford, Norfolk, Warrington and Tarborough, besides at many other places. No responsibility for accidents.

THOMAS GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

For Sale.

On Thursday the 5th day of August next, will be sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT present occupied by Prosser and Moncure, and Shiphard & Bendle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Trust on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to secure the payment to Edward Garland, the sum of five hundred and forty pounds, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of sale, the expence of recording the Deed of Trust, and all other necessary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.

June 23d, 1802. [tds]

Wm. & J. H. Foushee.

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a house for the purpose.

If however any should prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may aplpy.

June, 4th, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 12, 1802. tf

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,

Complete table sets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;

China Bowls of different sizes in tubs;

Imperial Tea;

Canton and Garden Fans; and

SEWING SILK;

Imported in the ship Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will sell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTEEN Hundred acres, adjoining the land of John Wickham, esq. in the county of Henrico, distant about ten or eleven miles from Richmond, 340 of which are of the best James River low grounds. Any person purchasing will have the privilege of sowing wheat in the fall, and possession given next Christmas. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, one fourth in 6 months, one fourth in 12 months, and the remaining one fourth in 18 months. Terms may be known by application to Doctor JOHN CRINGAN, in the city of Richmond.

June 1st, 1802.

For Freight or Charter,

To Liverpool, Leith, Clyde, or a port in Ireland, the British Ship

MARY,

JOHN BRUCE, *Master,*

BURTHEN 350 Hhds. Tobacco, now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in three weeks. Apply to Messrs. Robertson & Brown, Norfolk, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, June 24, 1802. 4w

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Richmond, July the 1st, 1802, which if not called for before the expiration of 3 months, will be returned to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A. JOHN ARMISTEAD; William Alley, Henrico; Isaac Anderson, copper smith; James Armstrong; Miss Frances Anderson; John Arby, Charles city county; Josiah Abbott; Bentley Anderson; Jones Allen; Thomas Anderson; Adetina Abbott;

B. John Brady, & Co. 2; James & Samuel Boyd; Boyd & Ker, 2; John W. Burns; Henry Brown, care of James Ralliffe, 2; Elijah Bradley; John K. Brown, 2; William Baty; J. Broun; Edwin Bullie; James Bradley, Charles City; Richard T. Banks; John Bazle; John Henry Brown; Joseph Brinckley, schooner Dove; Thomas Bowls, Henrico, Philip Buchanan; Z. Briger; Joel Baskervill; Alexander Burton; James Bram; Capt. Wm. K Blue; Henley Boggis; Richard Bowler; D Bourke; George Buch; Richard Burton, Scuffle-Town; George Beaty; James Blackwell.

C. Thomas Cox; Finna Carter; Lewis Curlett; Edward Clopper, & Co. Chamters Town, Virginia; Thomas Cocke; William Cooper; Edward Chisman, Charles City; Monsieur Chevelier Community; David Cobbs, 2; William Carter, jun. on Boar Swamp, Henrico; William Clendennan; Charles B. Carter, Richmond Hill, 2; Thomas Cocks, Currier; Capt. Henry Cane; George Clarke; Richard Cocke, Henrico; Clerk of the High Court of Chancery; Edward Clarke; Bernard and William Connerly; Thomas F. Cooporat; Constantine Carel; Messrs. John Chrenshaw and Henry Timberlake, near Richmond; Peter Christian, Hanover County; John Custis; James Clarke; Nathaniel Cowles, Charles City; Arther Calzick; John Crois, at the Armory; Richard Canton.

D. William Dandridge, 2; John Drummund, & Co 2; Capt. David Denike, on board the schooner Dolphin; James Douglas; Bartholomew Dandridge; T. L. Dormoy; M. Durieux, Fir Worker; Mrs. Mary Drake; John Dean.

E. John Ellicott.

F. Col. Wm Fountain, 3; C. F. Fraser; William Featherstone; Joseph Fenwick; Josiah Franklin, school-master near Richmond; Doctor John H. Foushee; Mrs. Melesent Fowler; Tarlton Fleming.

G. Ann Gunn; J. H. Garrean; William Greggs; Archilas Gilliy; William Geddy; Roger Gregory, Henrico, 2; Anthony S. Gadbury; Joseph Gray; Capt. Benn's Gilbert; Philip Grymes; Griffin Garland.

H. Thomas H. Hardy; Suckey Haynes; Richard B. Hyne; Martha A. Hutchelon, 2; John D. Hendrick, Hanover; Samuel C. Hooton, Sheriff of Henrico, 2; William Harper; James Holland; Mrs. Betsey Hudgings; James Howell, of the sloop Rachel; John Harlan; David Howell; Thomas Hooper, 4; John Harlow, millwright; Robert & Michael Hope, Stone Masons; John Crothers, near Mill-Creek, Virginia; Malcomb Hart; Hooper & Toler; James Hill; Plummer Harris, Hanover; Mathew Harvey; William Hitchburn.

J. Charles and William Jolly; Amos Johns; Benjamin Ireson, care of Henry Hovey; William Jeffers; Rice Jones; William Jolly; William Jurdon, cooper; Capt. Joseph Janway; Nelson Jones.

K. Joseph Kornpropst; Sary B. Kid, Hanover, near Richmond; James Kelly; Charles Kelso; William Keernan; Susan Kelburn, 3; Frederick Kohlheim; James O'Kelly; Henry King; James Keady; George Kee.

L. Isaac Lightfoot; Henry Lasey; John Langford; Austin Leake, 2; Mrs. Lipskatee; —— Long, Maul's Mills; John W. Lewis; Joseph Loyd; Edmund Lasey; Samuel Lippincatt; Richard Ligon; Lyle and Mitchell; Francis Lewis; David Lambert.

M. William Mitchell; Aug. Morris, 2; Thomas Maxwell, Hanover; Mrs. M'Cartney; Cornelius M'Coy, shoemaker; J. Morison; William Moor; Mrs. Sally Minge, Charles City; Wm. Minor, care of John Richard; Joseph Mordechai; Ashel Moss; Custis More; Doctor Alexander Montgomery, care of John Henry; Jonathan More, near Richmond; John Magee; James Malany; Richard Morris; Joseph Muller; Peter Manzey; Mr. Mickkeal; Mr. ayne; Levy A. Myers; James Macans; Richard Moore; Daniel M'Lauren, care of William Hay, 2; Hon. Alexander M'Crea, 3; Anderson Miller; Archibald M'Rae; Josiah Mosby, Henrico; James Mosley; Capt. Charles Muir; Mrs. Ann Massie, near Richmond; William Morris, sen near Richmond.

N. Thomas Norris; John O'Neal, Hon; William Nelson; —— Nelson, treasury office.

O. Samuel Overton, attorney at law.

P. Lucy Peters; William Price, register of the land office, 4; Henry Perren, at Mrs. Ambiers; Charles Purcell, 2; Mr. Pouche, 2; Mrs. Eliza Porter; Robert Pace; John Payne; Thomas Pleasants, Raleigh, Henrico; Col. John Pollock; Robert Poor, at Mr. George Taylor's, cabinet maker; James Parsons; Samuel Pearson; Alexander D. Pope; Robert Patton, now in Richmond.

R. Joseph Reed; James Roseburry; Capt. John Reed, schooner Friendship; David Royster, Henrico; Mr. Romen; Samuel Ransdell; Benj. Robinson, Heathville, Va. John Robinson, 3; James Reed; Andrew Ronald, care of William Fenwick; Peggy Rodgers, 2; Richard Rush, care of David Ross; Thomas Randolph; John Randolph, jun. Tuckahoe creek, Henrico; John H. Robinson; Wm. Rose, jun. Richard Randolph; David Ross, & Co.

S. George Sears; John S. Stubbs; Wm. Spencer, in Richmond Penitentiary; John M. Sheppard, 2; William Shelton, care of James Shelton; Martin Sherman, Earl Sturtevant; William Saunders, 2; Henry Swenk; Capt. Franci Smith; Thomas R. P. Spence; Capt. Richard Steelman; George Stevans; Sary Sully; Wm. Sharp; John Sharp; Francis L. Smith; Abraham Shelton; William Stewart; Sukey Smith, care of Mr. Lester; Jacob Smith; John A. Smith; Andrew Sweney; —— Skipwith, esq; A. Small, of Philadelphia, in Richmond; Elizabeth Smith, Henrico.

T. Abraham Taylor; James Talman; George Tibbs; Philip Tabele; Edward Tinny, 3; John Taylor; Doctor Philip Turpin, near Richmond, Virginia; James Tyree; Richard Tice; Edward T. Tinny; James H. Thomas; Francis Thompson; John Thompson; F. & A. Tubeufs; —— Richardson.

U. John H. Upshaw.

V. John Vaughan.

W. Drury Wood, Henrico; David Wylhe; Peter Wakefield or Hannah Lewis; Miss Lucy Waller; Thomas H. Word; Samuel Woody, Henrico; Crutchfield Walker, Chancery office; Thomas Watkins; George Wilson, near Richmond; Nathaniel Whitlock, Hanover; Hon. James Wood, 3; Thomas H. Walton; William Wilson; Mrs. Wood Chelsea; Michael Whitley; J. B Walton.

Y. Pleasant Younghusband.

M. VANDEWALL, P. M.

THERE will be a petition to the next Assembly for the raising the ferrage at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county. 1aw3m

THOMAS R. EVANS,
present proprietor of said Ferry.